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national minority groups in the Georgia_{25X1}

SSR percentage distribution of various nationalities in the population.

Percentage Distribution of the Peoples of the Georgian SSR¹.

(Population in Thousands as of 1939)

Name La	nguage Used	Religion	Population	Percentage of Total
	uth Caucasic	Christian	2,230 ^a	61.5
Armenian In	do-European	Christian	410	11.7
Abkhaz No	rth Caucasic	Muslim	490	2.5
Adzhar So	uth Caucasic	Muslim	160 ^b	4.5
Azerbaijani Sc	uth Turkic	Muslim	190	5.3
Ossetian In	anian	Muslim	150	4.2

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industry were Russians, except in the leather industry where 70% were Armenians and Georgians, while Russians made up the remaining

30%.



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- 6. On state farms, mainly the tea and citrus plantations, 20 30% of the workers were Russians. There were only a very few Russian villages in Georgia and consequently very few collective farms in which the labor force was predominantly Russian.
- 7. Russian was the language of instruction in approximately 20% of the middle schools in Georgia, while the Georgian language was used for instruction in the remainder, except for an insignificant number of Armenian, Turkish (Azerbaijanian) and Jewish schools and except for schools in the "autonomous" areas within the Georgian SSR which used the local languages.

 ferred to attend schools in which Russian was the language of instruction. If they received certificates of graduation from such schools they could practice their specialties almost any place in the Soviet Union. Thus they had wider opportunities than those who received their instruction in the Georgian language.
- 8. In Georgian schools, the study of Russian was required beginning in the second or third grade. Of the eleven institutes of higher education in Tbilisi, including the State University, instruction was given separately in both the Russian and Georgian languages, with the possible exception of the faculty of Oriental Studies of the State University.

 University.

 tion might be higher in the Georgian "sectors" of these institutes than in the Russian "sectors" since the really first-rate Russian professors probably preferred to remain in Moscow, meaning that Tbilisi institutes had mostly second-rate Russian professors and 25X1 first-rate Georgian professors.

all organizations were required to use the Russian language for communicating with any institution of a different nationality area. Thus, correspondence with agencies in Moscow or with any institutions directly subordinate to ministries in Moscow, or with any Soviet Republic, autonomous republic, krai or oblast, would be conducted in Russian.

9.

Ossetian Autonomous Oblast or the Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic conducted their local business among themselves and with their subordinate units in their respective languages, but used their subordinate with each other. In the Abkhaz ASSR, however, Russian to communicate with each other. In the Abkhaz ASSR, however, Russian was widely used in most institutions down to the village level, where the village council (selski soviet) might be conducted in the native language. Unlike the other governmental units in the Georgian SSR, the court system in the Abkhaz ASSR was conducted in Russian instead of the local language, but, as in the other units, litigants were entitled to request that court actions be conducted in their native tongue or that they be provided with an interpreter.

Russian was used so extensively in the Abkhaz

ASSR because the Abkhaz language had nothing in common with any other local language and perhaps with any known language.

the above-described arrangement concerning languages was tantamount to a general obligation for all but the lowest-level officials to know Russian. It tended to encourage mastery of the Russian language by national minority citizens who wished to improve their situations by working in other than the strictly local institutions which did not conduct business with organizations of a different nationality group.

11. Russians The "clannishness" or the



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Georgians plus the fact that they occupied the great majority of responsible positions gave the Georgians a substantial advantage over the Russians.

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. [fulfillment of harsh laws and a sense of tolerance of such evasiveness amongst their associates, noting that if a Georgian learned that someone was making money in a not entirely legal fashion he would be inclined to say: "Well, let him, and may he prosper". It was these characteristics which enabled Georgians to develop the deorgians had submitted to various compulsory forms of the soviet state but, whenever they could, had conducted themselves and their business as they always had. Cutting corners and evading the letter of the law were widespread practices in Georgia In organized movement of resistance to the Soviet regime existed in Georgia any kind of an effort toward organized opposition or toward the formation of some sort of non-communist organization was nipped in the bud by the most cruel and harsh measures".						
			the e	conomics			
16.	of Georgia and the other vi- were so intertwined and in people in these areas - whi to express their wishes - guarantee equal rights to domination from Moscow.	terdependent that the en and if they were g	iven a real oppor	tunity 1d			
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